

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
—AT—
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APRIL 28, 1900.

ANOTHER SCHEME

The Addicks people have organized a "literary bureau" which has been busy this week sending out "news" to the out-of-State papers. Here is a sample of the latest which has been furnished all the Philadelphia and other city papers which would use it. It is given by paragraphs with comments, viz.:

"Dover, Del., April 23.—The most prominent Union Republicans in the State are authority for the statement that President McKinley has offered, as a Republican to mediate between the Union and Regular Republicans, to the end that there may be a single ticket in Delaware."

Who are these "most prominent" partisans? Why not name them? It would be rather awkward to do, to answer inquiries of "friends" even.

No one who knows anything of the situation believes a word of the assertion here made. Immediately after the recent Union Republican convention adjourned Mr. Addicks and Mr. Allee went to Washington to see President McKinley, it is said, and they returned in a few days, announcing a recall by telegraph. The "recall" was a fake, of course, for effect.

That President McKinley would be glad to see Delaware Republicans united, as they should be, goes without question, but he has made no "offer" as mediator. That is not within the dignity of the Presidential office.

"He (President McKinley) has asked, it is said, for a personal interview with Colonel Dupont and Mr. Addicks, the rival leaders, the Unions having refused to go before Chairman Hanna with their grievances."

Is it reasonable to suppose that Mr. McKinley would be a party to aid Mr. Addicks in snubbing the chairman of the National Committee? The "bureau" writers must do better next time.

"They (Union Republicans) have represented that the electoral vote, as well as two Administration Senators and the whole State will be lost if they are snubbed in Philadelphia as they have been heretofore, and this plea has moved the President to offer his services."

If proof of the falsity of the statement were demanded it is contained in the above paragraph. The President has been coerced, indeed! No one believes it.

"The conference is expected to take place during the next two weeks and should the President succeed as a mediator the Union men believe that the election of both Colonel DuPont and Addicks to the Senate will be assured."

It is not the assurance of the election of Col. DuPont that they seek. It is the original game of "Addicks or nobody". How foolish are Republicans to trifle with this pretender!

"The offer of the Union men is to pitch in and elect the whole ticket, with a fair representation upon it, and an equal representation in the Philadelphia Convention, provided that all the Republican Legislators shall go into a caucus and ballot for their choice; that the highest man voted for be selected for the long-term Senatorship, and the next highest man be chosen for the short term."

"Equal representation in the Philadelphia Convention"! Ah! That is necessary to life. To refuse recognition in Philadelphia is to kill Addicksism. It is losing in every county in Delaware. The Addicks papers are denying this fact, but it is apparent hence their desperate effort to force their way into the National Convention. "Pitch in"! That is a promise of boudle and bribery.

Would President McKinley listen to that for a minute? Will true Delaware Republicans after what they have suffered at the hands of Addicks? Never.

This would almost certainly mean the election of both DuPont and Addicks, and there are said to be enough Republican friends of each to carry out the plan.

It has not been two weeks since the Addicks papers, foremost being the "Sun", were calling upon former Senator Anthony Higgins with piteous appeal to join Addicks, "Save the State," nani! and accept a senatorship with Mr. Addicks, the "short-term", the Addicks people always giving away the least desirable. This has been their offer from first to last. No one thinks for a moment that Col. du

Pont will listen to the proposition and the TRANSCRIPT offers him due apology for the use of his name in this connection. To notice the matter such mention became necessary.

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS.

The Republican National Convention has nothing to do with the formation of the local Republican tickets in this State. If the Union Republicans mean what they say, a desire for a fair division of that ticket, then it can be elected. It remains with the Union Republicans to join in a victory or to assume defeat as they have done in the past. Their efforts to force their way by a half open door, into the Philadelphia Convention, is deplorable to them, to others it is ridiculous. It is a final effort for recognition of Addicks. A few weeks since a Kent County official of the Addicks party acknowledged to the writer that if Addicks does not succeed this time, the November election, they will form a Peoples Party, two years hence. And he believes it.

Strange, passing strange! The Morning News seems to have no knowledge of the scheme by which New Castle county has suffered the loss of thousands of dollars in costs and fees paid to mayors of New Castle and sheriffs of lodgers, real and otherwise, at the county jail, and no words of condemnation for the gross outrage. It does not even protest against attempts to perpetuate the astounding imposition.—Every Evening.

The Evening Journal in its initial numbers under the new management shows a vigor and directness in the discussion of home affairs that is full of promise. The Republican party of Delaware needs to have the nakedness of its enemies in all their hideous deformity fully shown up, and the Journal gives promise of excellent work along the right lines.

By the close vote of 33 to 32 the United States Senators Tuesday stood by its former record and refused admission to Matthew S. Quay upon the appointment of Governor Stone. Senator Kenney was paired in favor of Quay, the same as a direct vote for him.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23, 1900.
The newest mare's nest discovered by the democrats was like all the rest, empty. The Bacon resolution, adopted by the Senate, asking for information as to extra compensation for army officers serving in Cuba, will be fully answered by Secretary Root at once. It was based on the charge that army officers in Cuba were drawing two salaries, one from this government and one from the Cuban revenues, and were expending money extravagantly for expenses. The charge was entirely false. No officer in Cuba has ever drawn two salaries. Away back when Secretary Alger was at the head of the War Department, under an opinion from the Attorney General, four officers—the Military Governor of Cuba, the Military Governor of Havana, the Collector of Havana, and the Treasurer of Cuba—were allotted allowances to meet expenses entailed upon them by reason of their filling those positions, aggregating about \$16,000 a year, and those allowances are still allowed, and except in the case of the Military Governor of Havana, a position that has been abolished, will be continued as long as we occupy and govern the island, and cannot be reasonably objected to. Senator Platt, of Conn., one of the last men in public life who would countenance anything approaching wastefulness in public money either in Cuba or at home, fully answered the charge of extravagance by Army Officers in Cuba, when he said on the floor of the Senate: "There has been no extravagance. I have been there. The public building or palace as it is called there was put in shape to live in. Nothing more was done." Mr. Platt spoke from personal observation, as he was in Cuba only a few weeks ago.

No reply has been received from the Sultan of Turkey to the demand made by Secretary Hay, last week, by direction of President McKinley, that he keep his promises to pay for American Missionary property destroyed in Turkey; but a favorable answer is expected.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Iowa State and Foreign Commerce, has made the positive announcement that his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal will be taken up by the House May 1, and voted on the following day. The announcement was the result of an understanding which made the reporting of a special rule unnecessary. The fact that 300 members of the House requested that the bill be considered, makes it certain that it will be passed by an overwhelming vote.

Senator Gallinger said of his resolution, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the sums derived from the war revenue act, the receipts from each subject of taxation to be stated separately, which was

adopted by the Senate: "I don't suppose that it will lead to immediate legislation, but I am anxious to know exactly how much money has been received under the various 'stamp' taxes. The information will not be as interesting as it might be, because the same character of stamps is used for various purposes, so that it is impossible to tell how many stamps are placed upon telegrams, how many upon express receipts, how many upon mortgages, etc. The beer stamp is a distinct one, and the amount can be accurately told. It will also be possible to inform us how many prop. letary stamps of special design have been furnished."

The Treasury Department will be ready to relieve the army officers of the collection of Customs in Porto Rico, on May 1, the date upon which Gov. Allen will be inaugurated, and the new law will take effect. The joint resolution, allowing military officers to retain the civil offices they hold in Porto Rico, until their civilian successors are appointed and qualified, which has been adopted by Congress, is simply intended to give Gov. Allen needed time to make proper selections of Porto Rico civil officials to fill the places. The resolution provides that all the appointments shall be made before August 1, next. The Democratic attempt to create an adverse sentiment, by criticizing the preparation by the administration to make the inauguration of Gov. Allen an impressive event, has fallen flat. There are few Americans, even among Democrats, who do not recognize the historical importance of the inauguration of the first civil American Governor of Porto Rico, as well as the necessity, viewed merely as a matter of policy, of making the event a memorable one to the Porto Ricans.

Secretary Root put a bug in the ears of those Representatives who have been clamoring for the establishment of new army posts in their localities, and yet opposing legislation for the reorganization and increase of the regular army, when he wrote, in answer to an inquiry of the House Committee on Military Affairs, as to the advisability of action on a number of bills before that Committee: "It is the view of this department that no new army posts, whatever, should be established, unless the permanent strength of the regular army is to be discontinued. We have not sufficient men properly to garrison the posts we already have."

THE PORTO RICAN BILL.

The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the Porto Rican act, which goes into effect May 1st:
From the date of the passage of the act the same customs duties are levied on all goods entering Porto Rico from foreign countries as are levied on the same goods entering the United States, save that coffee, which has free entry into the United States, is to pay a duty of 5 cents per pound on entering Porto Rico. Scientific, literary and artistic works and books and pamphlets printed in the English language may enter Porto Rico free of duty.
All merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall pay 10 per cent of the present Dingley tariff rates; articles of the class which pay an internal revenue tax in the United States must also pay a sum equal to that internal revenue duty, while articles from the United States going into Porto Rico must also be subjected to any internal revenue rates of taxation there collected on that class of articles.

One feature of the act, which therefore seems to have attracted little attention, is extremely important to the Porto Ricans, because it will permit them to import free of any duty nearly all of the necessities of life. Under the orders which the Secretary of War had issued, flour, bacon, codfish, fresh beef, pork, mutton, rice, bags of sugar, coconuts, and wood cut for making canoes for sugar and molasses, machinery and apparatus for making and refining sugar, or for other agricultural purposes, plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes and other agricultural implements not machinery, rough lumber and modern school furniture, trade psychiatric line, asphalt, kerosene, trees, plants and minerals in natural or fresh state, mineral, carbonated and seller water, either natural or artificial, root beer, ginger ale, and similar non-alcoholic beverages, and numerous other articles are admitted free of duty and will continue to be so admitted under the act which says specifically that "all merchandise and articles enter in Porto Rico free of duty under orders heretofore made by the Secretary of War shall be admitted into the several ports thereof from importation from the United States free of duty, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding." It thus appears that the Porto Ricans will, under the new act, receive from the United States free of any duty all of the above imported articles in addition to those regularly imported under the free list under the Dingley tariff, and on the war articles they will pay but 10 per cent or three-twentieths of the regular Dingley tariff rates, and what is equally important, they may put an end to the payment of even this small duty at any time they may desire, since the law specifically provides that these duties shall cease as soon as the Porto Rican legislature shall have provided the necessary revenue for the expenses of the government of the island.

The duties collected under the act are to be placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government and benefit of Porto Rico until the government of Porto Rico shall have been organized, when the monies collected are to be turned into the local treasury of Porto Rico. Goods imported from Porto Rico and under bond are to pay only the duty imposed by the act.

The capital is to be at San Juan. Persons who were Spanish subjects April 11, 1899, and who have not elected to preserve their allegiance to Spain, are held to be citizens of Porto Rico and entitled to the protection of the United States.

The laws and ordinances of Porto Rico now in force are to continue except as altered by the act, or by military orders, and which are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.
The vessels of Porto Rico are to be naturalized and admitted to the benefits of the benefits of the United States coasting laws. Quarantine stations are to be established. Porto Rico coins are to be coined, the peso being rated at 50 cents in the exchange. Three months after the act takes effect Porto Rico coins are not to be legal tender. Property usually under the control of the United States will so continue, and other properties acquired from Spain will be administered by the Porto Rican government. The governor is to be appointed by the Pres-

ident and hold his office for four years, having the powers conferred on governors of territories of the United States, but is to make his report through the Secretary of State to the President.

An executive council appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, consists of a secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor, commissioners of interior and education, and five other persons to hold office for five years. The council is the upper branch of the legislature, five of whom shall be natives of Porto Rico. The other branch shall be a house of delegates, to consist of thirty-five members, elected biennially by the qualified electors.

Provision is made for enacting legislation similar to that of other territories. The judicial power is vested in courts already established, the chief justice and associate justices to be appointed by the President, judges of the district courts and other officers by the governor of Porto Rico. There is also a United States district court.

No export duties are to be collected, but taxes and licenses may be levied.
The regular election day is November 6 and every two years thereafter Porto Rico may choose a commissioner to represent the island at Washington, salary, \$5,000.

A commission of three members, one a native of Porto Rico, is to be named to revise and codify the laws of Porto Rico.

The total receipts in the island of Porto Rico from date of American occupation to February 28, 1900, amounting to the sum of \$2,592,217.49, divided as follows:

Customs Receipts . . . \$2,027,774.93
Postal Receipts . . . 54,898.95
Internal Revenue Receipts . . . 457,667.48
Miscellaneous Receipts . . . 52,076.12
The disbursements during the same period amounted to the sum of \$2,173,258.51.

THE MAX CENTURY.

Among the timelier articles in The Century for May is an essay by Andrew Carnegie, entitled "Popular Illusions About Trusts." The writer contends that the popular welfare is increased by trusts; also, that such aggregations of productive capital are usually short-lived. "The only people who have reason to fear trusts," he says, "are those who trust them." An editorial in the same number entitled "The Real Danger of Trusts," while agreeing with Mr. Carnegie as to the material advantages of such combinations, sets forth wherein they are a menace to the independence of the individual and the state. The sense of humor that gave piquancy to Richard Whiting's story of socialism, "No. 5 John Street," is conspicuous in his treatment of "Parian Pastimes" this month. In the second and last of his profusely illustrated papers on "The National Zoo" at Washington, Ernest Seton-Thompson, author of "The Biography of a Grizzly," dwells particularly on the opportunities such a reservation offers to wild animals to regain the habits of exercise, etc., on which their happiness and health depend. "A Word of Warning to Young Actresses" is addressed especially to would-be actresses or amateurs who are dazzled by the glare of the footlights and fancy the stage a royal road to wealth and fame. It is an authoritative word, for it is uttered by one of the most successful actresses, Miss Clara Morris. "Significant Ignorance of the Bible" records entertainingly the results of certain attempts by the author, President Thwing of Western Reserve University, to determine to what extent the Bible has ceased to be a book familiar to the average collection of either sex. His conclusions are not reassuring to those who regard the Bible as the book of books. "The Literary Shrine," of which Prof. William Knight, the Wordsworthian, writes, with illustrations by Harry Furness, is the cottage, the home of Wordsworth and De Quincey. Under the modest title, "Leaves from a Notebook," Thomas Bailey Aldrich offers a few pages that show him alternately as poet and prose-writer—rather as poet and wit. Adventure is the motive in the concluding chapter of "The Wolf and the Lamb," and something more than mere travel sketches are to be found in "Our Friend the Sultan of Jolo," by Charles B. Hagadorn, "The All-American Route to the Klondike," by Edward Gillette, and "The Maharaja's Water Carnival," by the artist, B. D. Mackintosh. The two leading serials—Mr. Morley's "Oliver Cromwell" and Dr. Mitchell's "Dr. North and His Friends"—maintain their interest. This number of The Century appeals to lovers of art by its frontispiece portrait of Wordsworth at seventy-seven and its reproduction of Rembrandt's "Babes in the White Turbans"; "Art in Modern Bridges," by Montgomery Schuyler, with pictures of famous bridges, actual or proposed; Frederick Keppel's paper on Henri Fantin-Latour, with examples of his litho, graphics on musical motives; and Castaigne's full-page illustration of "The World."

THE MAX CENTURY.

Very heavy plain white matting—weights 120 pounds, \$20.
Narrow warp, or Nippon white matting, \$15; another, \$10.
Other of regular warp, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8 and \$7.

And so on down to the "Whang"—the most popular; thirty styles—heavy seamless matting, averaging over two pounds to a yard, \$10.

Other Chinese seamless matting, \$7; and a heavy joined matting, \$6.

Very heavy plain white matting—weights 120 pounds, \$20.
Narrow warp, or Nippon white matting, \$15; another, \$10.
Other of regular warp, \$15, \$12, \$10, \$8 and \$7.

The Japanese matting are the prettiest—this year many fine novelties. One hundred and seventy styles.

The best is a white matting with inserted figures \$25, and on down as low as \$5 for a heavy Bungo.

A bargain. Five hundred and four rolls of heavy Japanese matting. \$6 a roll, instead of \$8. Fifteen styles.

Fibre rugs—cool and clean for summer. Made of twisted paper. Will they wear? Why not? They make car wheels of paper now.

Fine new patterns, 7c to \$12.
36x50 inches; twelve styles, \$7.
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36x50 inches; twelve styles, \$15.
36x50 inches; twelve styles, \$20.
36x50 inches; twelve styles, \$25.
36x50 inches; twelve styles, \$30.
36x50 inches; twelve styles, \$35.
36x50 inches; twelve styles, \$40.
36x50 inches; twelve styles, \$45.
36x50 inches; twelve styles, \$50.

John Wanamaker.

Many School Children are Sickly.
Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. Apply with Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York. break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. At all Drugists, 25c Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

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WANAMAKER'S.

Philadelphia, Monday, April 23, 1900.



Matting and Fibre Rugs

The new matting from China and Japan are here, ready to make your homes cool and delightful for the summer.

More and better than ever before. Last year we had two hundred and thirty-five patterns; this year, three hundred and twenty-nine. Twenty-seven different prices, \$5 to \$25 for forty-yard rolls.

Great as a show—come see it; a native Chinaman will tell you all about them.

But greater to buy—and this is why.

Way back in March 1899 we ordered these 1900 matting. Selected the patterns—changed them when we thought you'd like the change.

This direct importation enables us to sell more matting than anybody else, because we can buy cheaper and better.

It brings China and Japan to Philadelphia.

The other way of buying matting is through a general importer. If the store finds what it wants, all right; if it doesn't, it takes what it can get, and tries to make you believe it is what you want.

Maybe it is, and maybe it isn't.

Besides you pay, that way, another profit—the importer's. And you are never sure you are getting this year's matting, last year's or the year's before—the store that sells it, isn't sure. And old matting is dried out and cracks easily.

The Chinese matting toughest and strongest—are much the same in pattern as last year's. The Chinese care more for wear than for looks—and they've been making the best matting for hundreds of years. \$5 to \$15. The "Palace" is the best—one size has exactly the same thing; twenty-one styles, \$15.

The "Kiang"—equal to most stores' best; nineteen styles, \$15.

The "Luan"—twenty-two styles; weights \$8 to \$8 pounds, \$12.

And so on down to the "Whang"—the most popular; thirty styles—heavy seamless matting, averaging over two pounds to a yard, \$10.

Other Chinese seamless matting, \$7; and a heavy joined matting, \$6.

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Reduced Rates to Cincinnati via Pennsylvania Railroad, account of People's Party National Convention.
For the benefit of those desiring to visit Cincinnati during the session of the People's Party National Convention, May 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell tickets from all stations at the rate of one first class fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going on May 7 only, and returning leaving Cincinnati not later than May 12.

A Wonderful Day in Boys' Suits.

Read over this news of strong bargains, and you'll know where to save money.

Special for Friday only.

Boys' all-wool Suits of Blue Cheviots and Fancy Cassimeres, regular \$3 and \$3.50 Suits,

\$1.95

Vestee and Blouse Suits with small collar, or with Sailor Collar, nicely trimmed, regular \$2.50 and \$3 Suits,

\$1.45

Boys' Knee Pants of strictly all-wool Black and Blue Cheviots, Corduroys and Cassimeres. Sizes 3 to 16 years old, well worth 75c, Special for Friday,

39c.

MAX EPHRAIM,

New York

Clothing House,

1504 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

Everybody's Magazine For May.

The May number of Everybody's Magazine is full of that sugar-coated information of which its conductors are making a specialty. There is not a dull page in the book, nor one which sounds "educational," but no one can read this number without adding materially to his store of knowledge. The "Simple Explanation" for the month describes in plain language the working of the telephone—"one of the simplest, but most sensitive contrivances known to the electrical mechanic."

The series of articles on the "biggest things" in American industries is continued in this number by a description of "The Greatest Shipyard in the World."

A very interesting article is a collection of the experiences of eight or ten prominent stage people, telling of that moment when Opportunity first reached a hand to them. The article is entitled "The Turning Point in My Career."

"Helping the Cubans to Help Themselves" is a plain statement of a great charity, whose workings are not widely known to the public at large. It treats of the foundation and operation of the little ones in Cuba, whom the merciless decrees of "Ruler Weyler" left homeless, orphaned and destitute.

The short stories in this number are bright, original and good.

Western Wool Values.

Valley Oregon wool has seen some peculiar price fluctuation during the past decade. During 1890 to 1892 it was bought in Salem at an average of 20 cents per pound, ranging from 18 to 21 cents.

From 1893 to 1896 it averaged 101 cents, the actual price paid by a Salem firm being 10 cents in 1893, 1895 and 1896, and 11 cents in 1894.

In 1897, Valley Oregon wool began to pick up in price, selling at 13 cents. In 1898 and 1899 it did even better, being placed at 16 cents. The same firm that bought at these figures expects to pay 20 cents for the same grade of wool this year.

If Oregon farmers will consider the economic conditions that existed when they got the low and the high prices for their wool, they will readily understand that the protective tariff and Republican administration of 1890 to 1892, and 1897 to 1900, were by far the best for the American sheep grower.

Oregon farmers don't want free wool. Bryan says: "I am for free wool." There are the Oregon farmers don't want Bryan or President, or any representative in either branch of Congress who will vote on Bryan's side or run on Bryan's ticket.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart of Groton S. D.: "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption.

For Doctors gave me up saying I could not live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Saviour, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took it all eight bottles. It has cured me and thank God, I am a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Vaughan's Pharmacy.

Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

That Throbbing Headache. Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold at Vaughan's Pharmacy.

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, All Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25c. A box. Cure guaranteed. Sold at Vaughan's Pharmacy.

"The Noblest Mind. The best contentment has." Yet, however noble in mind, no man or woman can have perfect contentment without physical health. The blood must be kept pure and the stomach and digestive organs in good order. The best means for this purpose is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It promptly cures all blood humors and eruptions and tones up the system.

The favorite cathartic is Hood's Pills. 50c.

A First-Class Investment Security at Six Per Centum Per Annum.

I offer to the Investing Public Two Hundred and Fifty Shares of the Preferred Stock of the

J. C. PARKER & SON CO.,

of which the par value is one hundred dollars each, bearing an annual dividend of six per cent. guaranteed, and cumulative. This company did a business of fifty-two thousand dollars last year, covering only a period of nine months, yielding a net profit, over all charges and expenses, of Forty-five Hundred Dollars. The business year was thus shortened in order to merge the partnership into a corporation, which received its charter October 13th, 1899.

By placing the above amount of stock, the corporation will be enabled to increase its business for the present year to one hundred thousand dollars.

After the Twenty-fifth of March the company will occupy its new plant, which, when complete with machinery, will cost Ten Thousand Dollars, and will afford such increased facilities as to double its present capacity for manufacturing harness and saddlery.

MARTIN B. BURRIS,

Middletown, Del.

FOR THE COMING WEEK

BIG BARGAINS

IN

BED-ROOM SUITS